



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Inspection of immigrants at Santiago de Cuba during the week ended May 4, 1901.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 4, 1901.*

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended May 4, 1901:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Apr. 28	Provisional flag steamship Julia.....	Porto Rico and Santo Domingo.....	13
Apr. 30	Spanish steamship Santanderino.....	Santander, Spain.....	16
May 4	Provisional flag steamship Tomas Brooks.	Kingston, Jamaica.....	35
	Total.....		64

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DENMARK.

Sanitary regulations governing vessels entering Danish ports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 22, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch from the minister to Denmark transmitting the text of an order of the ministry of justice relative to sanitary regulations to be observed by vessels entering Danish ports.

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

COPENHAGEN, *May 7, 1901.*

SIR: Referring to my unnumbered dispatch of August 29, 1900, transmitting 2 copies of the law of July 2, 1880, as revised, relative to sanitary measures against the introduction of contagious diseases into Denmark, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy, together with a translation, of an order by the ministry of justice, dated December 18, 1900, containing regulations adopted pursuant to said law.

Respectfully,
HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

"REGULATIONS BY DANISH MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, PURSUANT TO LAW OF JULY 2, 1880, AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SAID MINISTRY'S DECREE OF MAY 14, 1900, REGARDING SANITARY REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY SHIPS ARRIVING FROM FOREIGN PORTS.--TRANSLATION.

"DECEMBER 18, 1900.

"Section 1. Steamships in the regular service that arrive from foreign ports or that on the ocean have received persons or goods from such ships are, in case they carry no persons affected with diseases that may be suspected of being contagious, nor corpses of persons having died from such diseases, exempted from giving notice required in accordance with paragraph 1, of the law of July 2, 1880, as revised, provided the captains of such ships at the place of anchorage, before communicating with land, furnish the following written certificate to the custom-house authorities:

'I, the undersigned, captain of ———, coming from ———, hereby certify that there are not on board of my ship any persons affected with a contagious disease or any corpses of persons having died from such a disease.'

Sec. 2. If persons affected with diseases that may be suspected of being contagious, or if corpses of persons having died from such diseases, are found on board, the ship is permitted, before giving notice, to lie alongside the pier and land the passengers that are well, whereupon the captain must give notice without delay, especially before any sick person or corpse is landed.

"Sec. 3. The concessions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 will not be made when the ships in question arrive from or have communicated with places concerning which the notice provided for in chapter 2 of the decree of May 14, 1900, has been published, or when they have come in contact with such ships, or come within the provisions of paragraph 13, second part, or paragraph 26, second part, of the above-mentioned decree.

"Sec. 4. Danish men-of-war that have a physician on board are exempted from the notice provided for in paragraph 1 of the decree of May 14, 1900.

"Such ships are also exempted from the medical examination required in accordance with paragraph 2 of said decree, on condition, however, that the ship's physician furnishes the medical examiner in question the necessary information. The regulations prescribed in consequence of such information shall be reported to the captain. If the ship in question is affected by paragraph 3, as above, the captain shall observe the regulations contained in the decree of May 14, 1900, in as far as they are applicable.

"Sec. 5. Captains of pilot boats, revenue cutters, towboats, fishing boats, and crafts of less than 12 tons, coming from foreign countries, are, when not carrying passengers, exempted from the notice mentioned in paragraph 1 of the decree of May 14, 1900, until further notice.

"The MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

"Goos."

ENGLAND.

Reports from London—Smallpox in London, Glasgow, and Belfast—Plague in Cape Town.

LONDON, ENGLAND, May 18, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of London and England remains good. During the week ended May 11, there was 1 death from smallpox in London, and during the same period there was also 1 in Glasgow. The number of cases of smallpox in Glasgow continues to diminish, but a few cases continue to occur. Up to May 14 there had been 5 cases of smallpox with 1 death in Belfast, Ireland.

During the week ended May 11 there were in Cape Town 38 cases of plague with 25 deaths. It is believed that the maximum of the epidemic there has been reached, and that the number of cases will continue to grow less. But there can be no doubt that the infection of Cape Town has been very general. Since the beginning of the outbreak there has been a total of 610 cases and 275 deaths.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Apparent transmission of smallpox by fomites.

LONDON, ENGLAND, May 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following case of apparent transmission of smallpox by fomites: This occurred in a Mormon mission at Nottingham, and the only possible source of infection seems to have been through the mails received from Salt Lake City, where smallpox is said to have existed among the Mormons at the time of its outbreak here. The argument is strengthened by the fact that the disease is of the same mild type that has been prevalent in the United States for the past few years.

It was also recently reported in the British Medical Journal that an outbreak of smallpox had occurred in Kalamazoo, Mich., which could